

## Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.  
R. F. MURDOCK, Business Manager.  
M. M. MURDOCK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

All letters pertaining to the business of the printing department, orders, subscription or for advertising, should be addressed to the business manager. The only daily paper in Southern Kansas or the Arkansas Valley, reaching both the city and night associated press reports in full.

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Five times a week, one year, \$4.00.  
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Sunday Edition, one copy, six months, \$1.00.  
One copy, one year, \$1.00.

REPRINTS—The Eagle is delivered by carriers in Wichita and all suburbs at 10 cents a copy. It is also delivered by mail at 10 cents a copy. It is also delivered by mail at 10 cents a copy. It is also delivered by mail at 10 cents a copy.

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TO CARRIERS—In the city and suburbs.  
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## WHEN WICHITA WILL WIN

## MORE FACTS TOUCHING OUTRAGES AND DISCRIMINATIONS.

What the Dawn of the New Day Will Witness, and Why, and the New Opportunities It Will Afford.

Editorial references have been made by us quite frequently of late to the disastrous results which the Missouri river basing line rule has occasioned the commercial and manufacturing interests of Wichita, in which connection we have quoted the findings of the interstate commission as embodied in their late complaint filed by Mr. Ady in the United States circuit court, as we have also cited some figures found in the brief of George L. Douglas, Esq., and City Attorney Myatt, in a still later case being brought by this city before the state railway commission.

In this article we shall cite some additional outrages, but before doing so we will state a fact touching the attitude of the managements of the Kansas railways towards Wichita, not generally understood. While it is undoubtedly true that it is primarily against the interests of the trunk lines to encourage or help develop any new commercial centers, for obvious reasons and too numerous to mention here, it is but just to say that the traffic managers of the lines which serve Wichita have uniformly acknowledged that many of the discriminations complained of by the EAGLE and by the merchants and manufacturers of this city constitute indefensible outrages, wrongs which would have never been permitted but for the power of the eastern roads in combination with roads terminating at different points on the Missouri river, which combination has evaded and overridden the interstate law ever since its enactment, as it has forced western roads to do its bidding under threats which if carried out would have thrown such western roads into bankruptcy.

But all this is no reason why Wichita should not keep up the fight commenced four years ago for her rights, the most important ones of which are now pending in the U. S. courts, and a favorable decision to either of which will bring the relief to which the people of interior Kansas are entitled, and render Wichita a market and a jobbing center second only to Kansas City in importance.

Reference was made in these columns on Thursday morning to the discrepancies and discriminations made and maintained against Wichita as disclosed in the brief of Mr. Douglas, which is to be submitted to the state railway commission. By the tables of scheduled rates therein given and which we quoted, Wichita the greatest agricultural implement point in the state, and situated in the midst of the greatest farming region, pays from one hundred and fifty percent to three hundred percent higher freight rate per ton per mile, than is charged Fort Scott and the mining towns of eastern Kansas. Now while the state commission cannot reach the interstate haul, they can at least give Wichita a pro rata from Fort Scott, Barker Springs, etc., which they will be asked to do. It is said that no implements are shipped to Wichita by way of Fort Scott, but if the commission will order in a reasonable rate the goods would readily come that way, even if they had to be reshipped, and it would force a like rate through Kansas City. But as Mr. Douglas sets out, the shortest line to Wichita from any low rate point is Fort Scott, and, pursuing the railroad argument that the short line makes the rate, we respectfully suggest that the commission should make Wichita an implement rate based upon the mileage from Fort Scott, which no one can have any right to complain of, and then adjust the freight rates as the same. But from the points in Cherokee and Crawford counties to Wichita, an average distance of about 100 miles, is \$1.00 per ton. To Kansas City and Argentine the rate is 70 cents per ton. Upon shipments westward the rate is nearly, if not quite, double the rate per ton per mile what is charged on shipments northward.

Now as to lumber, and without which nothing can be done on the prairies, from palace to pig pen it is everywhere essential. The rate on lumber from the Missouri river to Wichita is 15 cents a hundred. The schedule rates for lumber show that the railroads take a carload of lumber in Louisiana, haul it northward through Arkansas, the Indian Territory and Kansas, to Lincoln, Omaha, Crete and other points in Nebraska, a distance of 1,000 miles, for 22 cents a hundred. They take a carload of lumber in Louisiana, haul it through Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Kansas and Colorado, as far as Denver, a distance of 1,400 miles, for 29 cents a hundred. They haul this lumber on its way to Nebraska points, through Yates Center, within ninety-eight miles of Wichita; and they charge the Wichita dealer 27 cents a hundred to leave it at Wichita, while they carry it nearly 300 miles further into Nebraska and charge the Nebraska man but 22 cents a hundred for the entire haul. This lumber is hauled from Louisiana to Nebraska at approximately 4-10 miles per ton per mile. It is hauled from Louisiana to Denver at the rate of 4-10 miles per ton per mile. When the companies come to fix a rate from the Missouri river to Wichita, they fix it at 15 cents a hundred or 14 mills per ton per mile. Wichita and the surrounding country consume large quantities of lumber every year. The tonnage is enormous, very little other building material being used. These facts are admitted, and yet the companies insist that a rate from the Missouri river to Wichita is reasonable which is three and a half times per ton per mile what they are willing to haul lumber for to Colorado, and more than three times per ton per mile what they are willing to haul it to Nebraska. A readjustment of the rate from the Missouri river to Wichita would immediately force a readjustment of the rate on southern lumber to Wichita, by virtue of the competition which would ensue between northern lumber and southern lumber, and would result in cheaper lumber of all kinds in central Kansas.

While the foregoing discriminations are merely minor, compared to those that the EAGLE has heretofore from time to time set out, and which find their excuse in the robbery known as the Missouri river basing line, through a consciousness traffic association, still even these affect the welfare of entire central and western Kansas, as it has burdened its principal commercial city almost beyond endurance. But, in the throes of the universal liquidation that is now squeezing every material interest of the country, frauds and swindles of every character will be punctured, ripped up and demolished, and the sound and the substantial will be correspondingly strengthened. Discrimination and favoritism, having no foundation in equity, will go down, and fair dealing, based on justice and truth, will triumph. The dawning of the coming day and its new order of things will be the brightest of any yet ever witnessed by Wichita. The very industries and enterprises. The very interests and all the advantages which gave Wichita her phenomenal growth and development, were all crippled and many of them destroyed by the discriminations which the interstate law only made possible by its destruction of competition and the creation of traffic associations possible. But the end of the evil day draws to a close and its hour of reckoning holds only bright promise for a city which has weathered more adverse storms than any town of the west. The strip will open within a month followed by settlement of from one hundred to two hundred thousand people. With equitable and just freight rates not only will every Wichita enterprise be awakened with renewed life and on a grander scale, but wholesale mercantile establishments and other commercial and manufacturing interests will be added by the score. The grain and live stock markets will come to the front, naturally and inevitably, and pecking will flourish. In short, but give Wichita a chance to meet the existing demands of her surrounding country, naturally tributary, and she will spring into all that is comprehended by the words "great city."

Mr. Hubert Child of this city, who is quite a student of scientific questions, principally those relating to electricity, has been giving a good deal of attention lately to the mission of Colonel Gilder to the North pole. Yesterday in conversation with an EAGLE man he offered the following solution of the problem which Colonel Gilder proposes to go to the pole to solve. It will be of interest to the many students of electricity, and among the readers of the EAGLE. In his own language he says:

"In a late eastern paper I read that scientists are puzzling their brains to find out why the north pole is not a fixed or geographical pole. Why is it that this particular pole is not stationary, as a respectable pole should be? That these questions may be definitely answered, Colonel W. H. Gilder is soon to start out well equipped, 'ice pack and tundra', to endeavor, so far as in him lies, to remove this bee from the scientific bonnet. Now, knowing the terrible trials Mr. Gilder would have to encounter, I will endeavor to remove the bee by explaining why the north pole is apparently erratic (and only apparently), and thus save brother Gilder from a wearisome trip and his digestive organs from an undesirable conflict with those diabolical compounds known as canned goods and for this kind I have no doubt that at some future time yet unborn of little Gilders shall rise up and call me blessed.

And now for the Pole. Faraday, I think it was, that made the discovery that by winding a wire round a piece of iron and then sending a current of electricity through the wire, an induced or magnetic current would be started and at a right angle to the electric current. Now, Professor Faraday may have found out, but he thought it needful to try, that it would make a difference whether he wound the wire around the iron or wound the iron in the wire. Sending the electric current through the wire would in either case produce the same magnetic result. This simple fact should not be forgotten. Now I wish you to think of the wire, iron and induced or magnetic current that is always started a right angle to the electric current. Think of the sun as an immense dynamo. The earth turns toward the east, while the sun is putting an electric spiral, so to speak, about the earth through which it is sending a continuous current of electricity. Now what is the result? Simply, as in the case of the iron, an induced current is started that flows at right angles to the electric giving to the earth as to the iron, magnetic poles.

To understand properly what I am about to explain: Take a piece of paper, make on it one spot to represent the sun and another the earth. Now draw a line to connect the earth and sun and at a right angle to this line draw another to represent the induced or magnetic current; this line is really the magnetic pole. Now suppose we move the sun toward the north (do not forget the angle) what would be the result? Why the pole would be moved eastward. Should the sun move south the pole would be forced west. Now it makes no difference whether the sun or the earth does the moving, the result must be the same. Scientists tell us that the earth makes some exceedingly erratic motions and they have even spoken so disrespectfully of old mother earth (as to say 'she has a wobble in her gait') Now do not forget one thing, it makes no difference which wobbles, earth or sun, the angle of sun, earth and pole can never change and consequently any change in the relative position of sun and earth must bring about what seems to be a change in the pole, geographically.

Hence, in conclusion, if old mother earth has a wobble in her gait the north pole will have a corresponding wobble in its location. If the scientists can predict the direction of the next excessive move of mother earth all they then have to do is apply Faraday's law and they can readily locate the pole.

WHEAT FOR MINERS.  
The farmers began hauling wheat into the city yesterday for the striking coal miners of southeastern Kansas. Delano township alone furnished three wagon loads. When the wheat is all in it will be ground into flour and shipped to the headquarters of the strikers at Pittsburg.

John Strider, Jr., of Goddard, was arrested yesterday on the charge of operating a joint in that town. His case has been continued till Sept. 1.

Frank Morris, a gentleman whom Nature's brush had painted black, was the victim of a cruel practical joke at the police court yesterday. He was charged with purloining a coat, pleat guilty and was sentenced to the sum of \$5.

THE JUDGE GETTING THERE.  
Judge Shields is getting to the front in Washington. So says a former Wichita resident of the capital in a letter to a friend in this city. The judge's dignified manner, his extreme courtesy and that hearty shake of the hand which he is so noted, make him very popular in treasury circles. He is not only a man of great ability, but a man of brains as well and he is pronounced one of the most valuable lieutenants of the Carlisle in the treasury department. The gentlemen conclude by saying that Judge Shields will probably spend the remainder of his days in Washington, as he is admirably suited to political life and has a taste for it. He always remembers his Wichita friends and never fails to do them a good turn if it is within his power. He takes the EAGLE regularly and devours its contents every morning, and by that means keeps posted in not only the news, but the politics of Kansas. The judge's many friends are glad to hear that he is getting along so nicely.

THE KANSAS HUMANE SOCIETY.  
To the Editor of the Eagle.  
For the first time in the fifth year of its history, the Humane society of this city has published an annual, containing its constitution and by-laws, also state laws for the protection of children and animals, the control of the destitute and friendless, together with interesting reports of its president, secretary, treasurer, etc., and a list of the membership.

It is an interesting document, and should be read by all who are interested in the good work the society is doing, and that which it proposes to do. The pamphlet, however, does not show near all the work the society has done, for no statement is given of the amount of funds furnished by the county commissioners, and distributed by the charities secretary of this county. This amount averaged about \$400 per month during the winter months. On the face of the expenditures, as given in the treasurer's report, it looks as if the secretary of the charities committee had received a large part of the funds which passed through the treasurer's hands. It should be stated that the secretary of the charities committee is relieving the distress of the destitute, in the society, requiring fully half his time, and that of his horse, in attending to his work, for which he received only \$15 per month, and a part of the time only \$10, out of over \$400 per month distributed in provisions and other necessities.

As the undersigned will move to Kansas City in September, he regrets exceedingly to withdraw from active work in the society, but sincerely hopes the good people of Wichita will continue to do this one of the best charity institutions among you. It has certainly been a means of preventing much cruelty to dumb animals, to defenseless children, and of relieving the distress of the destitute, in an intelligent, systematic way, with larger support it is capable of doing a still greater work. We are certain this support will not be withheld. J. W. LOVE.

WICHITA MUSICAL CLUB.  
The ladies are working hard on their representation for the world's fair. Mrs. Garst has charge of the concert program to be given in festival hall, world's fair grounds, on the afternoon of Sept. 13, at which time the club will sing three numbers. On the morning of the 15th they give two numbers as a prelude to Miss Boyd's address, and will also join Tomlin's grand chorus in Rossini's "Charity." Between thirty and thirty-five ladies of the club are practicing. They will leave about Sept. 8.

The Wichita people at Chicago will be proud of her musical club, for in no other way will this city have been better represented than by the ladies' club which bears her name.

SPECIAL MUSIC TODAY.  
A fine musical program has been arranged for both morning and evening service at the First Presbyterian church today. Mrs. Estella Ewing of Topeka will sing "Rock of Ages" by J. W. Biehoff for offertory and Mrs. Higginson and Mr. Shaver will sing a duet by Campana, "For Since by Faith," at the morning service. In the evening Mr. H. C. McClung will sing "O Sweetly Sober Thought" by Ambrose and Mrs. Ewing and Mr. McClung will also sing a duet, "Raise Me, Jesus," by Huntley. A fine orchestra will also be in attendance at both services.

NOTE INSANE.  
The jury in the Mary Hill insanity case returned a verdict yesterday afternoon finding that Mrs. Hill was not insane. Mrs. Hill was not in the court room when the verdict was rendered, but the score or more of her lady friends in her behalf thanked the jury and the lawyers individually. The verdict was accepted by everybody present who had no special interest in the case as a just one. A sequel to the case will probably occur in a different court soon.

SOUTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE NOTES.  
Mr. D. D. Dewing has accepted a position as bookkeeper with Mr. Fletcher, the main street grocer.

Mr. J. J. Abercrombie, graduate of 1890, paid the college a pleasant visit last week. Mr. Abercrombie has been keeping books in a bank in Oklahoma.

Mr. Frank Perkins writes that he is assistant bookkeeper of the Farmers and Merchants bank of Hennessey, O. T., and if it had not been for the thorough and practical training he received in the banking department of the Southwestern Business college, he could not have secured the position.

ODDS AND ENDS.  
Henry Furby arrived home last night after a thrilling campaign of two weeks. He says the crops are "picking" out much better than was expected.

Dean Gordon and Miss Emma McConeky were married at the Palmer house, in Chicago, on Wednesday last.

The case of the state against Henry Perkins, charged with assaulting Eliza Jones, has been continued by Justice Jones till next Thursday.

The Misses Harris of Wellington, were in Wichita yesterday, having come up on a shopping tour.

AS I GO TO SLEEPING.  
The members of Okeechobee Lodge No. 10, 1000 per capita, were on Post-Note Grand Emma A. Thompson. The surprise was in honor of her forty-fifth birthday and was perfect in every respect. Lunch was served and an enjoyable time had by all.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF MISS BERTHA HUTCHINSON.  
The young friends of Miss Bertha Hutchinson assembled at the country residence of her father, Colonel W. E. Hutchinson, near Kechi to celebrate her twelfth birthday Tuesday. The juvenile assembly had a joyous time swinging and rambling in the cool, shady grove. In the afternoon fruit, sweet iced, lemonade, cake and ice cream were served, and partaken with that relish only created in childish appetites by childish routings. Miss Bertha received many nice presents. The provisions made by Mrs. Hutchinson for the entertainment of the young folks were of the simplest kind and gave satisfaction to all.

Among the younger visitors were Fanny Scott, Harry Scott, Mary Ritter, Frank Dearth, Ada Wilson, Horace Hutchinson, Lulu Brown, Wease, Edith McLung, Otto McLung, Bertha Hutchinson, Herbert Arnett, Vernie Lemon, Charles Lemon, Mary Starr, Harry Hershey, Kate Arnett, Laura Ritter, Willie Steele, Bessie Steele, Mary Steele, Ada Helem, Blanche Leebert, Lotie Dearth, Virg, Starr, Roy Caldwell, Teddie Hershey, Bertha Hershey, Lester Herman, Marie Hutchinson, Virgil Hutchinson, Ralph Helem.

## FUNERAL NOTICE

Mr. John H. Williams of the firm of Williams & Anderson, stock merchant, died Friday night at his residence on North Lawrence avenue of dropsy of the heart, aged 32 years.

Mr. Williams had been bedfast but three or four days, being on duty at his office at the stock yards last Monday. He was born in Illinois on the 23d day of April, 1861, a memorable month in the history of his country, surely. In 1870 his parents removed to Bentley, Eagle township, this county.

Since John Williams has grown up in Sedgewick county, and grew to be one of her solid business men. One year ago he was married, and yielded up his life to him who gave within a day or two of the anniversary of his marriage. His father and mother were with him at the time of his death, and did all possible to assuage the grief of the stricken young wife.

The remains were taken to Bentley yesterday afternoon where they were interred upon the arrival of the train. In the cemetery near the old homestead where he grew to manhood.

The following named gentlemen from the stock yards, where he was held in the very highest esteem by his business associates, accompanied the remains to their final resting place: A. B. Moore, W. R. Dulaney, J. J. Huston, A. Anderson, Marsh Paugh and James Vandiver.

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Henry Furby arrived home last night after a thrilling campaign of two weeks. He says the crops are "picking" out much better than was expected.

Dean Gordon and Miss Emma McConeky were married at the Palmer house, in Chicago, on Wednesday last.

The case of the state against Henry Perkins, charged with assaulting Eliza Jones, has been continued by Justice Jones till next Thursday.

The Misses Harris of Wellington, were in Wichita yesterday, having come up on a shopping tour.

AS I GO TO SLEEPING.  
The members of Okeechobee Lodge No. 10, 1000 per capita, were on Post-Note Grand Emma A. Thompson. The surprise was in honor of her forty-fifth birthday and was perfect in every respect. Lunch was served and an enjoyable time had by all.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF MISS BERTHA HUTCHINSON.  
The young friends of Miss Bertha Hutchinson assembled at the country residence of her father, Colonel W. E. Hutchinson, near Kechi to celebrate her twelfth birthday Tuesday. The juvenile assembly had a joyous time swinging and rambling in the cool, shady grove. In the afternoon fruit, sweet iced, lemonade, cake and ice cream were served, and partaken with that relish only created in childish appetites by childish routings. Miss Bertha received many nice presents. The provisions made by Mrs. Hutchinson for the entertainment of the young folks were of the simplest kind and gave satisfaction to all.

Among the younger visitors were Fanny Scott, Harry Scott, Mary Ritter, Frank Dearth, Ada Wilson, Horace Hutchinson, Lulu Brown, Wease, Edith McLung, Otto McLung, Bertha Hutchinson, Herbert Arnett, Vernie Lemon, Charles Lemon, Mary Starr, Harry Hershey, Kate Arnett, Laura Ritter, Willie Steele, Bessie Steele, Mary Steele, Ada Helem, Blanche Leebert, Lotie Dearth, Virg, Starr, Roy Caldwell, Teddie Hershey, Bertha Hershey, Lester Herman, Marie Hutchinson, Virgil Hutchinson, Ralph Helem.

THE JUDGE GETTING THERE.  
Judge Shields is getting to the front in Washington. So says a former Wichita resident of the capital in a letter to a friend in this city. The judge's dignified manner, his extreme courtesy and that hearty shake of the hand which he is so noted, make him very popular in treasury circles. He is not only a man of great ability, but a man of brains as well and he is pronounced one of the most valuable lieutenants of the Carlisle in the treasury department. The gentlemen conclude by saying that Judge Shields will probably spend the remainder of his days in Washington, as he is admirably suited to political life and has a taste for it. He always remembers his Wichita friends and never fails to do them a good turn if it is within his power. He takes the EAGLE regularly and devours its contents every morning, and by that means keeps posted in not only the news, but the politics of Kansas. The judge's many friends are glad to hear that he is getting along so nicely.

THE KANSAS HUMANE SOCIETY.  
To the Editor of the Eagle.  
For the first time in the fifth year of its history, the Humane society of this city has published an annual, containing its constitution and by-laws, also state laws for the protection of children and animals, the control of the destitute and friendless, together with interesting reports of its president, secretary, treasurer, etc., and a list of the membership.

It is an interesting document, and should be read by all who are interested in the good work the society is doing, and that which it proposes to do. The pamphlet, however, does not show near all the work the society has done, for no statement is given of the amount of funds furnished by the county commissioners, and distributed by the charities secretary of this county. This amount averaged about \$400 per month during the winter months. On the face of the expenditures, as given in the treasurer's report, it looks as if the secretary of the charities committee had received a large part of the funds which passed through the treasurer's hands. It should be stated that the secretary of the charities committee is relieving the distress of the destitute, in the society, requiring fully half his time, and that of his horse, in attending to his work, for which he received only \$15 per month, and a part of the time only \$10, out of over \$400 per month distributed in provisions and other necessities.